

1           Sixteen States of the Union prescribe the pre-  
2 cise number of members of the lower house in their  
3 Constitutions, and 19 prescribe the number of members of the  
4 senate. Twelve States provide that there shall be a  
5 maximum, that there shall not be a minimum of members in  
6 the house. Ten States prescribe there shall be a maximum  
7 but no minimum in the upper chamber of the senate.

8           A number of States have gone into a solution of  
9 the problem by putting a maximum and a minimum range.

10          The numbers in that category, in the house there are seven  
11 States who provide for a range of upper and lower limits.

12          In the senate there are only five States. Three States  
13 put the proportion of members of the house in relation to  
14 the number of members of the senate. Two States put the  
15 proportion of the members of the Senate in relation to the  
16 number of members in the house. Six States have an appor-  
17 tionment formula for the lower house; four States for the  
18 senate.

19                 One State apportions the lower house with respect  
20 to the number of counties. In the senate there are  
21 six States that apportion the members of the senate by its